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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION

Chicago.—The national convention of the Socialist party is a big affair and very representative of the country. There is great harmony apparent, but the delegates are all at sea as to the presidential ticket. Haywood stock seems to be away down at this writing (Tuesday) and it was noticeable that the mention of the name of the former Western Federation secretary in a congratulation telegram read shortly after the opening of the convention evoked only slight applause. This is no courtesy to the man who escaped with his life from the official and murderous clutches of the Western Mine Barons, but betokens the general feeling that the national campaign should be for straight Socialism rather than one in which the affairs of the great Western labor organization would be the subject uppermost. There is some Debs sentiment, but his connection with the recent effort to launch a dual organized labor body in the United States is regarded as being prejudicial to his candidacy, grand as he would be as a campaigner. Various names are heard. John Brown of Massachusetts, Mahlon Barnes, Seymour Stedman of Illinois, James Carey of Massachusetts, Franklin Wentworth, also of Massachusetts, Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin, John C. Chase of New York, are some of them. A motion was made Monday by Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago that the nominations be made prior to adjournment of Thursday's session, and this was passed. So that readers of these lines will doubtless find the news of the nominations in Friday's press dispatches in their home newspapers. The motion was made because the Chicago members are planning a big ratification meeting for Saturday night.

There are something like 220 delegates at the convention, and while the rawness, impetuosity and narrow know-it-all impulse of the zealot, newly-converted, crops out here and there in the debates, and quite a little misunderstanding of the broad, constructive, scientific spirit of the international movement shows itself, as a whole the convention seems to be level-headed and able to acquit itself with credit. Still there will be some sharp brushes over tactics and program. The farmer question seems to stir up considerable impossibilism, and thus far it has had a sort of battle-drum and shuttlecock time of it. On Sunday the report of the committee on rules was amended by striking out a provision for a committee on a farmers' program, the debate being rather jarring to the real student of international tactics. Later in the day the convention seemed to get its head again, and after a masterly plea by Stedman of Illinois, restored the farm committee provision. On Monday Slobodin of New York sought to stamp it out again, but the move

Heath.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK.

Chicago, Ills., May 10.—The national nominating convention of the Socialists was rapped to order at 12:30 p. m. by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, who welcomed the delegates and called for a temporary organization.

Morris Hillquit of New York was elected temporary chairman and Frederic Heath of Wisconsin temporary secretary.

Cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read from the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, the Social-Democratic Party of Austria and from various locals and organizations in the United States. On motion of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin a committee of seven on credentials was chosen, made up as follows: Reilly of New Jersey, Untermann of Utah, Clark of Texas, Boylau of Oklahoma, Graham of Montana, Tuck of California, Solomon of New York, Schwartz of Pennsylvania, Boomer of Washington, and Gaylord of Wisconsin.

At 3 o'clock the convention reassembled and Stedman of Chicago reported for the rules committee appointed by the national executive committee. After a hot skirmish the section providing for a committee on farmers' program was stricken out, the motion being made by Osborne of California, an impossibilist. The consideration of rules was then put over to allow the credentials committee to report. The report showed 217 delegates with contests in the delegation from Washington, Nebraska, California and some other states. The contests were put over and the convention declared formally organized.

Hillquit of New York was elected chairman for the day. Heath of Wisconsin was elected the permanent secretary for the convention.

Fraternal delegates C. E. Devry

to the adjournment for the day Thursday.

Strickland of Indiana and Reilly of New Jersey were elected assistant secretaries, and the chair appointed Penrose of Arkansas, Fletcher of Colorado, Gerber of New York and O'Hare of Oklahoma tellers and Bentall of Illinois and Ambrose of Montana judges to count and tabulate the vote.

The result of the vote on committee on platform resulted as follows:

Simons of Illinois, Hillquit of New York, Untermann of Idaho, Carey of Massachusetts, Work of Iowa, Clark of Texas, Berger of Wisconsin, Miller of Colorado and Brannister of Oklahoma.

John F. Slayton of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman for the day Tuesday. Another large batch of telegrams were read from the Polish Socialist Alliance of Jersey City, the Canadian Socialist Party, the Jewish Bund of New York et al.

A special report of the national executive committee was read on the Washington case and was finally adopted after several hours devoted to threshing out the factional trouble of that Western state. It advised against declaring the state unorganized and suggested sending a peacemaker. Hutchinson of Washington was granted the stage Sunday morning, delegates being given reserved seat tickets on presentation of their credential cards, and the rest of the seats being sold. The theater was soon filled to suffocation, and the lobby and the sidewalk in front were also crowded, there being in the throngs representatives from probably every state in the union and some of the territories. Inside the theater a regular welcoming program was carried out, with speeches and music.

The first session of the convention was scheduled for 11 o'clock, but it was past noon before the gavel fell. Brand's hall, on North Clark Street, is not well suited for convention purposes. The acoustics are bad and the big side windows glaring. As arranged for the convention the delegates were provided for along long tables running clear through the hall from the stage to the rear. The state locations were arranged alphabetically commencing at one of the rear corners. The best front positions fell to the lot of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Wisconsin got the worst of the two back corners, with Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Washington to keep it company. The hall was draped with red, "Labor's immemorial color," and framed portraits of Marx and Engels were placed at either end of the stage, with huge American flags hanging above them. Cardboard signs strung on wires overhead indicated the locations of the state delegations.

Heath.

A touching incident of the afternoon session was the reading of a letter from Sarah A. Bigelow, now over 80 years of age, the mother of George E. Bigelow, late national organizer, as follows:

"Greeting and good cheer. It is

my hope to live long enough to see the ultimate triumph of this cause,

to which my only child gave the

best years of his life. His great

heart broke because of the 'pain of

the world.' My house is left unto

me desolate, but all the world are

my brothers, and God will take

care of me. Your comrade, Sarah

A. Bigelow."

The secretary was instructed to send a fitting answer.

The following standing committees were elected:

Resolutions—John Spargo, New

York; Chas. H. Kerr, Illinois;

Elizabeth H. Thomas, Wisconsin;

Ed. Moore, Pennsylvania; H. R.

Kearns, New Jersey; Alf. Wag-

necht, Washington; Benj. Wilson,

Kansas; J. C. Rhodes, Texas; M.

Kaplan, Minnesota.

Constitution—Winfield R. Gay-

lord, Wisconsin; B. Berlin, Illinois;

J. E. Snyder, Kansas; Caleb Lips-

comb, Wisconsin; H. L. Slobodin,

New York; W. J. Bell, Texas; K.

Bauer, California; A. E. Fenton,

Massachusetts; Fred. Krafft, New

Jersey.

Relation of Women to Party—

Myra Tupper Maynard, Colorado;

Antoinette Konikow, Massachusetts;

Gertrude B. Hunt, Illinois;

Winnie Brannister, Oklahoma;

Josephine Cole, California; Laura

B. Payne, Texas; Margaret Prevey,

Ohio; Sol. Fieldman, New York;

Grace D. Brewer, Kansas.

Farmers' Program—Carl D.

Thompson, Wisconsin; J. G. Wells,

H.

Government railroads, government telegraph, coal, etc., etc., at cost delivered by the government, oil ditto, other necessities the same—these would be first steps among those the Socialists would strive for in case of a national victory. These like matters will be forced by the Socialists as national policies, and the capitalist siamese parties will be compelled to fall in line for them as the tide of public senti-

Oklahoma; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; E. L. Regg, Idaho; J. C. Thompson, Texas; E. J. Rhorer, Iowa; C. W. Brazee, Oregon.

Press—May Wood Simons, Illinois; J. W. Slasor, Pennsylvania; Ida Crouchi-Hazlett, Montana; W. A. Jacobs, Wisconsin; Ellis O. Jones, Ohio.

Labor Organization—Algernon Lee, New York; J. S. Maurer, Pennsylvania; Robert Baudlow, Ohio; Frank J. Weber, Wisconsin; G. A. Hoech, Missouri; Thomas J. Morgan, Illinois; Grant Miller, Nevada; James Graham, Montana; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana.

Foreign Speaking Organizations—U. Solomon, New York; L. Gonzi, Pennsylvania; Ester Nieminen, Minnesota; S. A. Knopf-nagel, Illinois; T. Hilton, Michigan.

Ways and Means—G. W. Davis, Pennsylvania; Fred. L. Schwartz, Missouri; Charles Sandburg, Wisconsin; Julius Gerber, New York; T. L. Bue, Colorado; Harriet D'Orsey, Massachusetts; M. A. Smith, Texas; E. W. Perrin, Arkansas.

Government by Commission—John Haggel, Oklahoma; Isaac Cowen, Ohio; Geo. H. Ambrose, Montana; J. O. Bentall, Illinois; Howard Tuttle, Wisconsin; W. C. Hills, Iowa; G. Strelbel, New York.

Auditing—Mark Peiser, New

York; Daniel Kissam Young, Pennsylvania; W. L. Garver, Missouri; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; W. W. Buchanan, Texas.

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The Reason for Socialism

By H. ESELL

"Always be ready to give an answer to any one who asks your reason for the hope that you cherish."

Epistle of Peter.

CHAPTER IV.

Education and Increasing Intelligence—A Reason.

As a fourth reason in answer to the question: Why I am a Socialist, I reply that my education—not only that received in the public school, which is itself a socialistic institution, and in the college and university—but also that of everyday experience and observation, and extensive reading, has forced me to it.

Economic Determinism and Education.

Of course, in referring to the part that education plays in the tendency toward Socialism, I am not unmindful of the law of economic determinism, nor of the fact that the capitalist class completely controls the university and the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literature, by making them all economically dependent upon itself; and that as a result this class can have taught what best serves its own interests, and have omitted what the working or producing class should know. I myself have been refused the privilege of placing high-class Socialist magazines on the reading tables of public libraries on the same terms accorded other publications.

Therefore, in what follows, I am using the word education in its widest sense, that is, developing the mind so the individual may think for himself rather than filling the mind with the ideas of others. This ability to think is working wonders with that class which we may call the educated proletariat. This class is greatly on the increase. It is seeking honorable jobs, the learned professions, but as shown before, many of these jobs are no longer bringing in the kind of living that is desired, and so the gray matter in these brains is beginning to be agitated.

The Educated Proletariat.

One of these educated proletarians who is studying the law says: "My practice shall be with the rich only, because if you want to make money you must deal with the class that has money." But he adds, "It is so hard to secure their clientele." Ah, that's the rub, that's it exactly. Why so hard? Because the class that has money is becoming smaller, and the class of the educated proletariat is becoming larger. Lawyers, teachers, doctors, preachers, agents, clerks, fakirs, bookkeepers, politicians, and so on, are multiplying by the thousands, all trying to deal with the rich.

So persistent and shrewd is this class that they do extract many dollars from the rich, but it is becoming such a struggle that many are beginning to waver and think, and this thinking will make them know the truth, and the truth will make them free.

Evolution of the Public School System.

History reminds me that there was a time when none but the children of the rich could be educated, because only the rich father could hire a tutor to come into his family to teach. Then the masses were as unlearned as were the beasts of the field, and progress was slow and painful.

A system of public education administered by representatives of the people was unknown. When such a system was finally thought of and an attempt was made to put it into operation, it met with all the opposition that Socialism is meeting with today, and even some of us now living can recall the bitter prejudice against the public school, and the fact that the rich and aristocratic classes held aloof from it for many years after it became an established fact. Well do I remember the contention of these classes, and of rich bachelors, and childless couples in my own neighborhood, that they were unjustly taxed to support a system of schools that they could not patronize.

The Law of Inheritance.

This opposition has passed and we scarcely hear it mentioned today. It gave way before the argument that education is a debt due from present to future generations; that education is a part of the inheritance that the present generation must bequeath to the next.

This latter idea is made very clear in the following words from Dr. W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville, in his work, "The Genesis of Knowledge in the Race." "It will be granted that in knowledge, as in wealth, the race has made progress from age to age, and even from generation to generation. Now progress is possible only under this condition: Inheritance supplemented by individual acquisition. Without inheritance there can be no progress; for then each generation must start where the preceding started, and progress

is quite as impossible without individual acquisition; for in this case each generation would stop where the preceding generation stopped. To accept no part whatever of capitalized experience is an impossibility. In climate, in society, in language, in means of communication, in heredity, in a thousand ways that might be enumerated, we are involuntary heirs of all past ages, and to renounce this inheritance, and to start even within a thousand years of where the race started is an absolute impossibility. The law of inheritance is involved in the division of labor, for in the life time of our benefactors we partake of the results of their industry and skill. Can any man produce even a tenth of what he needs to support the conditions of the life into which he is born? As it is impossible to produce the environment even of the generation immediately preceding, much less of the early generation, it is absurd to talk of beginning where the race began and of repeating its experience."

Now I am chiefly interested in this because it admits and proves the law of inheritance, that if we are to make progress the present generation must inherit the attainments of the past.

The educator of today is using all his powers to have every person born into the world enjoy to the fullest extent of his time, means, and capacity all the progress of the moral, intellectual, and spiritual kind that has been bequeathed to us, but the educator falls far short of realizing his noble aim because this law of inheritance is not allowed to extend to its logical conclusion. For example, much effort is being put forth to compel every person to accept his full share of the inheritance in knowledge, and in moral and spiritual progress, while at the same time as much and possibly more effort is wasted in preventing the great mass of the people from receiving their full share of the inheritance of material wealth, and because the masses are so prevented they lack time, means, and capacity for progress, and as a result not only themselves but the whole world is the loser thereby.

The Lucky Combination that Unlocks the Door of Progress.

The educated and intelligent mind, directing the trained hand engaged in actual work, with leisure for experiment is the combination that counts in progress. Who can conceive of an ignorant person who has been shown simply how to mechanically run an engine improving or inventing one? Who can conceive of a person, however learned, who has never worked with an engine or about it, improving or inventing one?

To have a large percentage of illiterates, or a mass of poverty-stricken people among our population means more than that there are so many who can neither read nor write. It means that all these persons are shut out from the active, upward life of the race, and their presence in the body politic is a hindrance all the time. The rest may go ahead for a while, but they must sooner or later come back to the mass, and make another effort to carry them along. All our educators see this fact, they see that we are burdened by this ignorant, poverty-stricken mass today, but many of these educators are still ignorant of the remedy, or are unwilling to teach economic freedom, being themselves blinded by gold, because the capitalist has made even the educator dependent upon him for existence. Many of these educators see and know that Socialism is inevitable, but for fear of losing standing in their profession they teach to please the masters.

Personally, I am convinced that when the law of inheritance is made to apply in full to all wealth and progress, the race will make such advancement as is today undreamed.

This must necessarily be true because the first requisite for success and progress is proper equipment, which means an opportunity to secure proper food, clothing, education, and enough leisure to develop the aptitudes and talents peculiar to each individual. Until such equipment is guaranteed to all, we may expect partial and one-sided progress, shared only by a minority.

The Class That Can Not See the Truth.

Now I ask, who is it that cannot see this great truth? Not the intelligent, educated man, although for reasons already given he may keep his light under a bushel. The man who cannot see it, is the man whose class is in power—*the business man*. His economic position in life, and the low and only incentive that moves him, namely: making money, have blinded his eyes to all the changes that are taking place around him, or have prevented him from investigating even when his attention was called to these matters. I have talked to many persons of this class, and the free admission of one serves for all. He says: "I am too busy a man to investigate these great questions," and his total ignorance as shown by conversation proved that he had told the truth at least as far as his knowledge was concerned. It is the high financier, the commercialist, and their opinions, the low politician, and the parasite generally, whose minds are utterly incapable of any vision of this next stage upon which society in its evolution is surely tending.

The Class That Is Awakening.

The industrial classes, open-hearted and responsive, better educated than ever before, will be compelled to see it in order to save themselves from the most abject slavery.

The most advanced scholars and thinkers of the century see the truth, and are beginning to speak it out. More and more literary men and women are seeing it. For instance, recall such men as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Alfred Russell Wallace, Charles Robert Darwin—men whose intellect and foresight will be the admiration of all succeeding time. They were the pioneers who first called attention to this next stage of the evolution of society. Being men of intellectual attainments, and with vast scientific knowledge, their conclusions were carefully reached, and have come to be accepted as authoritative.

Here in the United States scientific men and scholars who deny being Socialists, are constantly publishing books on the subject of their study which confirm every contention of the Socialist, and furnish him no end of satisfaction. To some of these we will now refer. Take for example the historian, P. V. N. Myers, President of Belmont College, who says: "Now, the student of the last two epochs of history will not fail to note that this labor problem bears exactly the same relation to industrial society that the old religious and political questions bore to the Church and the State. The great problem of the first era was the proper distribution of authority in religious matters; that of the second era was the distribution of power in the State; that of this new epoch is the equitable distribution of the products of industry." (Medieval and Modern History, p. 717.)

The political economist, Thorstein Veblen, of Chicago University, whose books, "The Theory of the Leisure Class," and "The Theory of Business Enterprise," would, in fact, make fairly good propaganda for the Socialist, concludes the latter book with these words: "It seems possible to say this much, that the full dominion of business enterprise is necessarily a transitory dominion. It stands to lose in the end whether the one or the other of the two divergent cultural tendencies wins, because it is incompatible with the ascendancy of either." What more could the Socialist ask? It is what he has contended all the while, and what is more, Prof. Veblen practically shows that Socialism is inevitable.

The sociologist, Prof. Albion W. Small, of Chicago University, in his recent work: "General Sociology," accepts the doctrine of the class struggle, and the materialistic interpretation of history. For their holding to these two laws of the development of society, Socialists have in the past been fiercely denounced. Says Prof. Small: "Sociology might be said to be the science of human interests and their working under all conditions, . . . the conspicuous element in the history of the race so far as it has been recorded is universal conflict of interests." How much this reads like Marx. "The whole history of mankind has been a history of class struggles." In recognizing the materialistic interpretation of history he is equally clear. For example, he says: "Every social question, from electing a Pope down to laying out a country road, is in the last analysis a question of what to do in the face of grudging soil, and cruel climate, and the narrow space of the region from which we get our food," and "If we should pass in review all the social theorizings of the last century no more frequent vice would be in evidence than some form of virtual denial that social conduct must square with the requirements of physical surroundings." He even declares that, "We might find also that the crusades were less inspired by piety than by poverty, and that this poverty was primarily the correlate of outraged physical law."

All these men are college men, filling chairs in their departments in our colleges and universities, and now, after I have been engaged on this work for several months, my attention has been called to another of them, Sidney A. Reeve, a professor of steam engineering in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, whose book, "The Cost of Competition," has given me considerable confidence in some of the conclusions I had reached before I heard of it. He shows the disastrous results of competition in business, and lays down this law: "Barter is a process parasitical upon the exchange so destructive to the latter and with it to the production dependent upon exchange, and to the life engaged in both and dependent upon them for support, that it limits their existence and activity to the minimum which will afford a supporting food supply to the barter which preys upon them. This minimum is slightly greater than the productivity possible without either exchange or barter, but is vastly less than that possible with pure exchange." . . . "It is not the profit which is extorted from the consumer which does him the most harm; it is the profit-keeping, the time spent by the barterer in antagon-

ism and failure which undermines his neighbors' purchasing power and which robs the rich and poor alike of their natural heritage in a new continent; material welfare, peace on earth, and good will to men. It is not gold, but the legalized strife for gold which is the root of all evil."

To avoid all this Prof. Reeve suggests a central office to determine the cost of every product, so that there may be economic justice, and each individual secure the full value of what he produces. By this plan he declares "that every barterer, every purely commercial man in the country would find himself out of a job and without an income."

All this the Socialist has pointed out again and again, and Prof. Reeve has only added his weight of testimony.

The Muck-Rakers.

But there is another class of educated men who likewise do not call themselves Socialists, but who have been forced to the socialist position by conditions which confronted them. These are the popular magazine writers, Charles Edward Russell, Lincoln Steffens, David Graham Phillips, Thomas W. Lawson. These men are either careful not to use the terms which the Socialist uses, or they do not know these terms. They are constantly referring to the "System" and the "Interests" and "Big Business" as opposed to the people without mentioning conflicting classes. They are contributing a mass of material that has become known as "the literature of exposure," which shows how rapidly capitalism is decaying. In all this they are simply giving concrete examples of that which the Socialist has been declaring in a general way all the while.

Experience and Observation as Teachers.

But my education is not confined to that derived from books, or in the schools. Experience and observation have been my most effective teachers.

I observe that whenever the existence of any form of life, whether it be animal or human, is threatened, there is recourse to cooperation. Zoology is full of illustration of that kind. Every one has noticed how the individual members of a family, or of a class, or of a nation are protected by the other members whenever there is danger ahead. It is said that the calamity caused by the recent earthquake at San Francisco completely obliterated all distinctions of wealth, or race, or class.

Time and again in the history of the human family, the happiness, yes, the very life of man has been threatened by his own achievements. My observation compels me to see that just such a condition confronts us today.

The inventive genius of man has placed in his hands gigantic machines, which are capable of producing abundantly; some of these machines, it is safe to say, are doing the same work in a given time that formerly required from one thousand to ten thousand men. This vast product, instead of being produced for the use of those who produce it, is made for the enrichment of the few who privately own these great machines.

As a result, this product is only allowed to administer to the comfort, convenience, and happiness of the producing class when it brings a profit to the owning class; and when, after a time, so much is produced that the working class is unable to buy it back because their wages are kept as near the mere existence point as possible, there comes a period of depression and industrial paralysis, and the working class is confronted with the privilege of starving, wearing rags, and suffering every inconvenience, because they have produced too much. Such a panic is now upon us, having struck the entire country in November, 1907.

The Foreign Market No Longer a Safety Valve.

In the past it has been possible to keep this surplus somewhat reduced by what has been known as the "foreign market."

For instance, here in our own country we have boasted because we have led the world in the volume of our exports, but few of us have reflected that while doing that, millions have been suffering and starving at home. But my observation shows me that the time has about arrived when the foreign market no longer exists. On June 22, 1905, there was an article published in "The New York Christian Advocate," entitled, "Christian Civilization of the West Beholds Itself in the Russo-Japanese War of the East," in which the author showed that Christian civilization of the West had circled the globe in quest of a foreign market, that with the triumph of the East that market no longer exists, that the fight for commercial supremacy is at an end, that the Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Were these predictions in this matter correct? Let us see. In October, 1906, our consuls in the East report as follows: "A marked characteristic of the export trade of the United States in re-

(Continued on page 47)

now a good part of the city councils and the state legislatures. They own a portion of the senate and a portion of the house of representatives.

Eryan, in a few months, will be campaigning the country to elect the paid representatives of these men.

The people will probably choose which they prefer, Taft or Bryan. But these TRACTION MAGNATES DO NOT CARE. THEY OWN THE MACHINES. Bryan and Taft are figureheads about as ineffective and as powerless as the people themselves.

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WE ARE IN FOR WHAT WE'RE IN FOR

A DISCUSSION OF OUR RELA- TIONS WITH JAPAN.

The People in Ignorance of the Real Situation. Was the Sailing of the Squadron to the Pacific Waters for Weal or Woe. Time Will Tell.

By Edmond Kelly.

The public can see in the refusal of congress to vote the four battleships demanded by Mr. Roosevelt, nothing more than a personal conflict between the legislature and the executive. It may, however, cover a vital issue and furnish a lesson of no small importance to our democracy.

No one outside the cabinet positively knows how near we were last year to war with Japan, or how certain this war may be as soon as Japan has so far recovered from its conflict with Russia as to embark upon a new campaign of conquest. Had our national credit been shaken by an impending war at a time when it was already strained to the breaking point by economic conditions, the result might have been disastrous. Every interest in the country—that of the workingman as well as that of the capitalist—demanded that fear of war in the Orient be minimized. It became, therefore, necessary that the government deny every rumor of war.

Nevertheless, we know that in spite of this denial, our entire fleet has been sent at enormous expense to overawe Japan in her own waters. If Japan had not been aggressive such a performance could be no less than an unparable expression of natural conceit and vanity. If Japan had been aggressive it became a necessary piece of naval tactics.

Let us assume for the purposes of this discussion that Root and Roosevelt are possessed of the average brains of an average man, and that this exhibition of our naval force was justified. Then the demand for four battleships is a measure of national defense and

COMMERCIAL VENTURES!

We were youthful, crude and foolish when a demagogic ring Had a difference of opinion with a parliament and king. And their reckless agitation set the nation by the ears, And entailed a wasteful warfare for the space of seven years.

When the empty name of "Freedom" was the only thing they gained!

If we prospered, did it matter whether king or congress reigned?

How much better had they listened to the warning from the throne To preserve existing order and let well enough alone!

But they interfered with Business in a most disastrous way; For the Merchant couldn't traffic, the Consumer couldn't pay.

And our credit was as worthless as the echo of a song. Yes, they interfered with Business, which was very, very wrong.

Now, of all Commercial Ventures for the enterprising mind, There was none of greater profit than the sale of human kind; Being older than the Pharaohs, 'twas undoubtly correct. Since the Negro had no birthright the Caucasian need respect.

But these Demagogues and ranters they must agitate and rave, With their philanthropic twaddle of "the sorrows of the slave," Till they won the Blacks the free-

dom that was only meant for whites, And impoverished the nation by destroying Vested Rights.

Ave, they interfered with Business; they invoked the dreadful curse,

Of a war that drained our life-blood and our money, which was worse.

With their cant of "equal justice," with their anarchistic din, Oh, they interfered with Business—the Unpardonable Sin!

Don't you interfere with Business, be the Business what it may, Don't you interfere with Business, interference doesn't pay.

Let the briber breed corruption with his foully-gathered hoard; Let the money-changers flourish in the Temple of the Lord.

Let the poison-venders prosper, let the franchise grabbers cheat; Let the deit financial juggler pile up millions through deceit;

Let the sharper tempt the gudgeon with his shining, golden lie; Let the grifter burst his coffers with the plunder of the poor.

Let the betrayers fatten in their depths of native slime!

Don't you interfere with Business, though that Business be a crime!

Live in oily, fat complaisance! Be a fat, submissive chod!

Don't you interfere with Business—if the Dollar be your god.

—Puck.

order to live and enjoy the bounties of nature we must work. By this process nutrition, secretion, and excretion are facilitated. Not so with the one who does not work. In the latter the waste matter and natural excrements remain, all, or in part, in the body. The appetite is lost. Nourishment, if taken, is not assimilated. Hence the body is consumed by its own fire. Nature thus imposes a severe penalty upon the lazy and social parasites who live upon the labor of others.

Improper Exercise.

Long labor hours, hard physical or mental labor, and the unequal distribution of exercise, are detrimental to health.

1. Long labor hours, especially in stores, shops and factories, where the air is foul and contaminated with various chemicals, metals, vapors and gases, are certainly highly injurious to life and health.

The bodily forces lost during long hours, can not be regained during short hours of rest. Hence the organs become weak, and easily succumb to many and various diseases.

2. Hard labor, is also injurious to health. An engine of a given capacity of water will generate a given capacity of steam power, but no more. Likewise the bodily engine will furnish in 24 hours as much vital energy as can be produced during that length of time.

The amount of nourishment that can be taken and assimilated in a human stomach, can not generate enough energy for either long hours or hard labor. Eight hours of moderate physical or mental labor during 24 hours, is about as much as the bodily forces will permit.

3. Unequal Distribution of Exercise. All organs and cells in the body must have their due share of nutrition, exercise and rest. Failure in any of these essentials is injurious. Hence systematic exercise of all bodily organs is of the utmost importance.

People working physically the whole day, should take mental exercise during their leisure hours, such as reading, playing, music, chess, cards, singing, etc. Those who work mentally the whole day, should take physical exercise during their leisure hours, such as physical culture, walking, dancing, bowling, etc.

Bodily exercise should be taken outdoors, or in a room with wide open windows. The body must be free from any clothing, except a pair of trunks, or belt around the waist, so as not to interfere with the muscular movements or with the process of respiration.

Rest.

Physical and mental rest is essential to good health. By rest, however, is meant the complete suspension of voluntary muscular and mental activity. Sufficient time must be allowed for rest and reparation of the bodily forces.

Generally speaking, physical workers must have from seven to eight hours of sleep, and mental workers from eight to nine hours of sleep during twenty-four hours. Mental labor performed during a given time, is more exhausting to the nervous system, than physical labor, performed during the same length of time, is to the muscular system. Hence more rest must be allowed to the nervous system for recuperation.

The windows in the sleeping apartments should be kept open, to permit the escape of foul gases and all other impurities eliminated by the body during the hours of sleep.

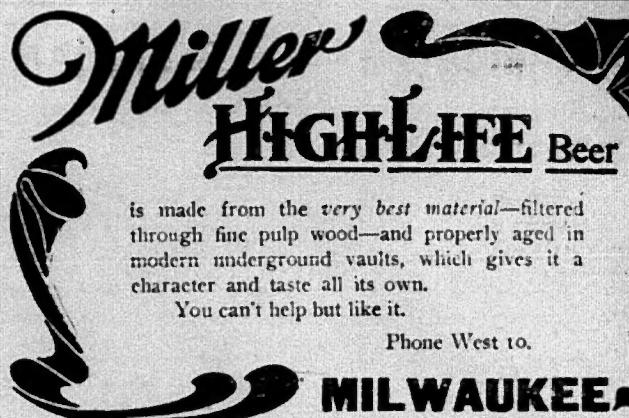
The proverb "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wise," is supported by the science of hygiene. The ideal time for rest is between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. To rise in the morning between the hours of 5 and 6 is especially healthy. The morning air is the most healthful, since the purest and cleanest air can be obtained at that time. The reason is apparent. During the day the air becomes vitiated from various sources. At night, usually, there is no smoke from factories, nor any dust from traffic. All the carbon dioxide formed during the day is absorbed by the vegetable and plant kingdom, for which in return they give off pure oxygen. The wind, mountains and forest diffuse, dilute, and filter the air during the time men's activities are suspended. The morning riser thus gets into his lungs the so-called fresh-air free from any impurities.

Reading or thinking during meals should be avoided, since by so doing the nervous force of the digestive system is invited to other centers, and the digestive process is thereby impaired.

Sequard, the great neurologist, has proven that two or more nerve centers can not be equally in a conscious or active state at the same time. Activity of one implies diminished activity of the other. Thus by reading during meals the attention of the nerves, which preside over the function of digestion, is directed to the reading matter, while the mechanism of digestion is left with no nervous power. Food should be eaten slowly and masticated thoroughly. Without such a preparation the stomach and upper bowels can not digest the food properly.

Exercise.

Work in one form or another is indispensable to good health, for in



is made from the very best material—filtered through fine pulp wood—and properly aged in modern underground vaults, which gives it a character and taste all its own.

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THE BONDS ARE READY FOR DELIVERY PURCHASE SOME AT ONCE

The annual report of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, has recently been mailed.

Like all previous reports, it marks still further progress. It shows the largest regular receipts in the history of our institution.

During the year a cylinder press, power paper cutter and much other equipment has been installed. This makes the inventory the largest on record. The assets are also the biggest.

Much of the time and energy in 1907 was spent in disposing of our bonds, and in installing new equipment. The bonds are not all sold yet, and so we still pay six and seven per cent on some notes, which ought to be retired at once.

Several of them are due in the very near future and must be paid.

Therefore, if you have been reckoning on some of these bonds kindly purchase them now. Then you will enable us to take care of this indebtedness.

Owing to the fact that about \$4,000 of bonds remain unsold, little can be done toward acting on the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the special meeting of stockholders held April 4, 1907.

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching—indeed, some argue it is here now—when the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, if it desires to achieve greater results and make further progress, must be represented by an English daily newspaper, and

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, by reason of its now publishing a weekly newspaper, and by reason of its possession of considerable equipment which could be used for a daily newspaper, and individual Socialists, is best qualified for publishing such a daily newspaper; and

WHEREAS, Even if the Social-Democratic Herald continues to be lawed weekly, its growth and the enlargement of its job department alone may make it imperative to engage larger quarters even before the present lease expires; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, at a special meeting, held April 4, 1907, hereby authorize, direct and empower the board of directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to enter into a contract whereby the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company shall secure, in consideration of a long term lease for suitable quarters at a reasonable rental, and the payment of legitimate expenses of the promotion of a realty stock company, the privilege of sharing equally with the stockholders of the said proposed realty company.

Just as quick as the opportunity presents itself, Social-Democrats, union men, the Social-Democratic party and the Unions will be asked to provide the movement with a suitable home.

Until such time, however, as the entire issue of \$12,000 of bonds is sold and paid for, little can be accomplished toward securing this object.

Yet this is the next big thing we are bound to tackle. Our plant is constantly growing. The party is bound to use more and more office room. Even with the increase in floor space of last June, there is now none to spare. And sooner or later, we shall be obliged to issue a daily newspaper. With such conditions, the quicker we get into a building especially planned for our use, and sufficiently large to enable us to expand, the better for the movement.

The bonds are now ready for delivery.

Then why not take one or more of the remaining bonds at once? What are you going to do in this triumphant march of progress? Are you going to lag behind, or are you going to get in the front ranks? Fill in the attached subscription blank and return right away, before it escapes your mind.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

H. W. Bistorius, Bus. Mgr.

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Major I. N. Chapman of Alameda, Cal, surveyor and civil engineer, writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' is most excellent. It ought to find its way into the hands of religious people throughout the world. God said 'let there be light' your pamphlet will spread the light."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialistic doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet. 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'

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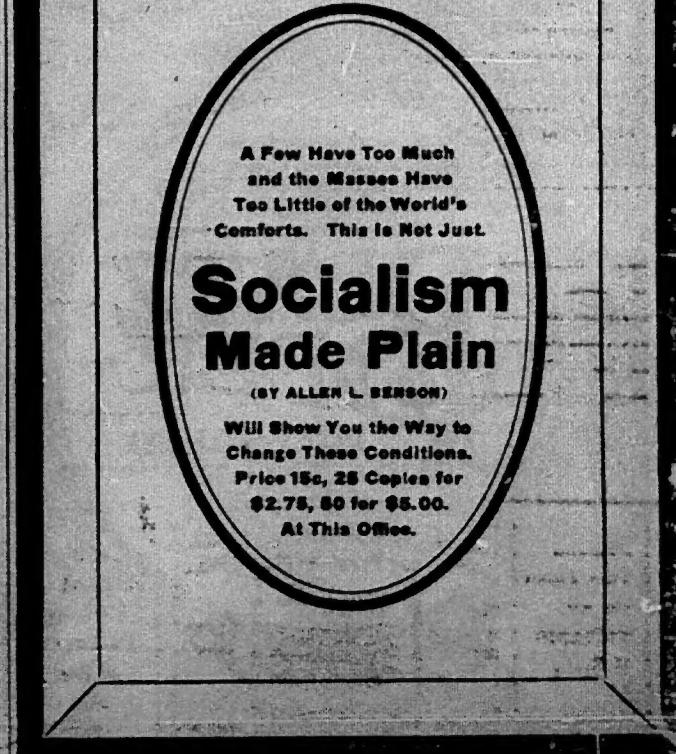
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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
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344 Sixth Street

Milwaukee, Wis.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interest of the working class, of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of production are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a惊人的 speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the means of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. They ought to own every industry, as it has been sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and as the Social-Industrial party in others) will be the wealth class and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will, in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the logical system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

(Continued from page 2)

cent months is the reduction in the value of exports to China and Japan. The total value of merchandise exported to China in the eight months ending August, 1906, is but twenty-two millions against forty-two millions for the corresponding month of 1905, and to Japan twenty-one millions against thirty-nine millions for the same months of 1905, while to the whole of Asia the exports are but fifty-eight millions against-ninety-five millions in the corresponding month of 1905. The cause for all this is not hard to see.

The entire nation of Japan has formed itself into a trust to manufacture every article that is needed for home consumption, and to supply the trade of the East. In other words Japan is setting an example to the other nations in the matter of government ownership.

Just a few months ago, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, made a speech before the students of Chicago University in which he said: "The time is coming when our manufacturers will outgrow the country, and men may be turned out of the factories. One of these fine days we are going to have an excess of manufactures. Then the world will not come after our manufactures. The factories are multiplying more rapidly than our trade, and we are going to have a surplus shortly. Then we will turn these men out of the factories. Then will come the great danger to the country, for these men will be hard to deal with. The last century was the worst in the world's history in wars. I look to see this century bring out the greatest conflict ever waged in the world. It will be war for the markets. God grant there may be no bloodshed."

Now I ask, what is to be done with the products that these nations as trusts, produce in such abundance when there is no foreign market wherein they can be sold, and when the people see that these products are hoarded while they are starving? Is it too much to expect that the people in every country will sooner or later demand that these things shall be made for use, not for profit; that commerce shall consist only in exchanging such articles as can be produced in one country but not in another; that every worker shall have the full product of his toil; that none shall benefit by a profit system which enables some to live by the toil of others? This is indeed the Kingdom of heaven, wherein the laborer cannot be oppressed—this is what Socialism stands for and teaches.

Has the Socialist any warrant for expecting that such a plan can be made operative? Yes, his observation compels him to note that the United States post office is an illustration that cannot be misunderstood. Every citizen has identically the same privileges, and no one makes profit off of any other. But this is not all; there are many other illustrations: the public school, the public highways; public parks, fire and police departments, etc. If these work so well in actual experience, why not those industries in which the very necessities of life, and the happiness and comfort of all the people are involved. These latter will work equally well under the ownership of all the people, and the only reason why they are not so operated is that somebody wants to profit by the necessities of the people, and the people have been too selfish and too ignorant to prevent it.

Education will enlighten them and compel them to save themselves.

FROM THE BOOK TABLE.

The most interesting book that has been issued in 1908 is Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work." We will also add, that it is the most instructive book that has been published this year. This may seem high praise, but after you have read the book, you will say that it is no exaggeration.

It fills a long-felt want in giving a brief, clear and entertaining account of the Socialist movement in

the various European countries, and the differences and resemblances in their respective Socialist parties. To American Socialists, while our movement is still in the initial stage, this work contains valuable information, throwing light on many of our problems and difficulties. The chapters on the British and Belgian movements especially deserve the consideration of every American Socialist. "Socialists at Work" is for sale at this office. Price \$1.50.

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The Proof of the Pudding == By Capt. French, U. S. A.

The laborer has brief time for thought, And the demagog finds him easy prey; But facts are stubborn and come unsought, And experience teaches us all one day. What are the facts? Let us give them room. Whom does protection protect? Let us see. O weary woman at spindle and loom, O strong man toiling on land and sea, O puny child at the coal-pit's mouth, O wage-worker, east, west, north and south! Do you think the tariff was made for you? Was framed to give Labor its honest due?

Did you ever compare the duties laid On the rich man's fads and the poor man's food? Do you know what duty on rice is paid? And how much on the bright gems, many-hued? Did it ever strike you that flannel pays more Than stockings of silk or a sable boot? Don't you think that you have failed to see That panter labor comes duty-free?

Whose child do you think is that bloated trust? Protection begot it as sure as fate. Begot it in greed and in fierce gold lust. And it lives on the blood of the "Third Estate."

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Practical Work.

Mr. Editor: There has been considerable discussion of plans and methods lately, trying to discover the best methods of doing agitating work and giving strength to our party organization.

I want to give my experience on one or two points. One is, that we must in the future guard against the padding of the poll list by copying old names; and if that cannot be stopped we must canvass every precinct and check the names of people who have moved or died. I found in one precinct over 200 names that had no right to be on the list, the voters having died or moved away.

I find, too, that if we will take steps to reach the church members of this city with literature that will appeal to them, and that explains the principles and philosophy of Socialism from their standpoint, i. e., the ethical standpoint, they listen to us more readily than when we go to them with the materialist doctrine.

We are making an impression and gaining many recruits from the churches by the methods adopted by the newly organized Christian Socialist Fellowship. The subscriptions we have picked up for the Christian Socialist paper has caught the attention of several leaders in the churches, and the little leaflet printed just before the election along this line aroused more interest among this element than anything that has been printed yet in the shape of a leaflet. I think it is well to spend some of our energy in trying to reach these people.

G. H. P.

One Man's View.

To the Editor: It appears to me that a few words from the party membership that will not be at the convention of the party, shortly to be held at Chicago, may not be amiss when they deal with legislation that may in a measure assist in perfecting party machinery and correcting some defects in the party laws. To those who will appear as delegates I would suggest that for one thing there should be a change made in the matter of the party paying the railroad fares of delegates to the convention. In the first place it should be made party law that no vote for delegate be counted wherever the party member casting same had not bought and paid for the special convention stamp. It is obviously unfair that a party member who did not contribute in any way to the expense of sending the delegates have the same influence in sending delegates that a member who did pay for his special stamp.

It appears to me that another feature of the present law is hard upon the party, and I state this in face of the fact that my own state (Texas) will possibly be one of the worst examples in proof of my contention, which is that the party at large should not undertake to pay all the railroad fares of all the delegates, but should fix upon a maximum amount beyond which the party would not go, for each state delegation. Any state sending a delegation whose fares would be in excess of that amount should furnish the balance, or regulate the number of its delegation to conform to the amount of its appropriation from the national fund. This is made necessary in face of the fact that paying the fares of delegates to the national convention seems to have such a stimulating influence upon party membership that there is no other way to provide against the possibilities of such enormous gains in membership as occurred all over the country just in time for the new membership to participate in the vote for national delegates. I am fearful that the national organization has gotten itself into a box. I look for a large deficit in national funds after the convention delegates are paid. I am certain that many of the newly made comrades will not be nearly so enthusiastic about paying for a special stamp as they were about voting for delegates, and the result will be even worse than the national office looks for, if it seems they will be called upon to pay for even as high as two and three delegates per state more than they figura on. Take the case of my own state. We will send nine delegates at a cost to the party of about \$500. I believe this number is two or three more than the national office figured on. The result is that in the case of one state only \$100 at least will be added to the burden. If this ratio should hold good for other states, the party will be called upon to do some "frenzied financing" for a time, that will make Tom Lawson look like a mighty cheap skater.

I remember that some of the most potent speeches that were made in favor of this party law emphasized the point that by reason of the fares of delegates being paid by the party real working class representation would be had. Alas for even some of the brightest and most alluring of human hopes! If the results are the same in other states as in Texas, the convention will be made up for the vastly greater part of "State Organizers" and party officials—comrades,

What has high tariff for Labor done?

Will you weigh the results, O Child of Toil?

Which is it—the rich or the poor has won?

Who is the victor? To whom is the spoil?

Ah, friends, your birthright you've madly sold

For a mess of potage you never got:

Your vote gives the rich man still more gold

And hangs at your hearth an empty pot.

So long as Capital molds the law, And of protection there's left a rag,

The pudding will fall in the rich man's maw,

And the laborer's share will be the bag.

W. E. P. French, U. S. A.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

vancement, and surely the party ought to have the protection.

I believe that the secret of Dan DeLeon's hold upon the old and dying S. L. P. can thus be explained, as well as the ascendancy of Sam Gompers in the labor movement, and the official trust that rules that body of which he is head. We all know that an organizer who did not sing the praises of those worthies would not last long; in fact, no small part of their duties were to see that common dues paying members voted right and that any rebellion against the rule of the "trust" be promptly squelched and the character of the rebel blackened so that if he continued to make trouble he could be easily thrown out of the organization.

ALF. M. BUECH.

Dallas, Texas.

Milwaukee Charter Convention

Milwaukee. — At the second meeting of the Milwaukee charter convention last Friday night the temporary officers were made permanent and a vice-president and assistant secretary added. The officers are: President, Henry C. Campbell (Republican); Ald. Henry Smith, vice-president (Democrat); Carl D. Thompson, secretary (Social-Democrat); Kossmann, assistant secretary (Republican). The principle of proportional representation was adhered to by the bulk of the delegates and it was the general understanding that the same idea would prevail in the making up of the committees that will have the big work of the convention to do.

The special committee on plan of organization reported in favor of the offices already named and a set of proposed committees, which when slightly amended by the convention were as follows:

Electors, officers, departments; their powers and duties.

Common council and its powers. Condemnation of land for city use, and special assessments.

Finance, taxation, and excise.

Accounting, salaries, and pensions.

Parks, public grounds, rivers, harbors, bridges, and viaducts.

Public utilities.

Education.

Health and sanitation.

Initiative, referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

Penal, charitable and reformatory institutions.

Courts.

Civil service.

Public works, labor and contracts.

Law committee.

Rules.

Consolidation and constitutional amendments.

Police and fire.

Form and style.

In the election of permanent officers, Mr. Campbell was chosen president on the first formal ballot, Ald. Smith was elected vice-president on the third formal ballot. Comrade Thompson was chosen secretary on the first formal ballot, and Mr. Kennon was named on the first formal ballot. Evening sessions were provided for. Delegates Czerwinski, Elsner and McMynn served as tellers. The next meeting will be held Thursday, May 21, and regular meetings held thereafter on the first and third Thursday of each month. It is thought that the convention will remain in session until October or November. The result of the second meeting shows that the hopes entertained for the charter convention are already practically assured. A spirit of conscientious work was manifested, and while the administration Democrats failed in their efforts to organize the convention, it is not believed that their defection will last for long. Mayor Rose's boast that the convention would accomplish nothing has helped to nerve the delegates to their best efforts, and there is a large majority in favor of a genuine home rule charter, if present indications are any criterion.

Municipal Ownership.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., April 29.—

The annual report of the city water and light commission shows a net profit since the last report of \$8,315.10. In November, 1901, when the city purchased the plant, there were but sixty-five patrons.

By January, 1905, the number had increased to 254. Today there are 500 homes in the city in which the Standard Oil Company has been

supplanted by the municipal electric light plant. The inventory of the

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BRANCHES—Wesakayor furnishes you with 100 Orders on a treasurer, bound with each order. Be. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—BRANCHES, and other societies to be formed. Social-Schakspur Society Cards, bearing the union label, for 10 cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

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(Continued from page 6.)

THE MOLDERS' APPEAL.

Men have a right to persuade, and it is not merely academic unless the suggestion of counsel be followed and the men's hands tied behind their backs, and they be refused the right to speak to their fellow men excepting at a distance. It is about time that courts define persuasion and give it a good, sound, sensible definition. Persuasion, as treated in injunctive cases, is not intended for financiers, but for workingmen. What might be a threat or an intimidation to a "chappy" or a hot-house offspring, would be an invitation to take a drink to a horny-handed man of toil. The union man must be on the streets. He cannot come to a man and say: "Come to my club" or "Come to my office" to discuss these grave questions which affect us. I take it, it goes to a stranger and says: "Pal, now be a good fellow; do not be a scab; come on join us, we will win the strike; come on, fight with us for better conditions, that we may beat the boss." That is peaceful persuasion, and if the injunction stands as it reads now, that is prohibited—a constitutional human right is prohibited.

Counsel says very eloquently, your honors, that when one man, a union man, a picket, attempts to speak to a non-union man, the non-union man knows that that union man is the voice of one thousand strikers in Milwaukee and a hundred thousand molders in the United States, the representative of one million two hundred thousand union men of the United States and asks: Is not that sufficient to inject fear? I say, your Honors, that the fear that comes to others from organization is incidental, for which there is no remedy, and as against that the foreman comes to the man who is about to go on a strike—the representative of his employer—who says to him: "Do not go on a strike," and he knows that he is the voice of several millions of dollars. So there we have a case of combination of wealth offsetting a combination of men...

Counsel very dramatically describes a passage from one of the works of Zola, where a soldier is found retreating, and one of the women is heard to call him "coward," and the man who has retreated, as if by a magnet, is made to go back and fight until his end for his country and his flag. He said the word "scab" addressed to many a man, has the same effect, and men ought to be enjoined from the use of such term. And that is one of the terms used in persuasion, which makes a man return to the ranks of union labor when told "Do not be a scab."

Counsel's eloquent description of the passage from Zola, reminds me of a painting which I once saw. It represents the floor of a beautiful dance hall resting upon the shoulders of haggard, starving, slaving men, women and children—the toilers of the land. In that dance hall is gathered society dressed in its best, arrayed in all its grace and wealth. Suddenly there is a commotion, a hole is seen gaping in the floor of that dance hall, there is consternation, a lean, hard, toil-be-grimed fist is thrust through, and a voice from the darkness is heard: "We protest against this oppression any longer."

I say to your Honors, that the people of this country have condemned courts because courts, through over-zealousness of counsel for employers, have seen fit to obtain injunctions on many occasions so broad in their scope that they deny workingmen the constitutional rights to which they are entitled. It is given to this court now the opportunity to correct those views now so much entertained, an opportunity to tell the common people that they still have rights which the courts will preserve.

By a reversal of this decree, the workingmen of this country will know that when employers go so far as to deny men the very rights guaranteed them under the constitution, that this court will not stand for it.

It is said that this decree in this case was obtained for the purpose of preserving the property and property rights of the complainant, and may we not ask your Honors that the rights of these defendants, the representatives of the bone and sinew and the yeomanry of this land, be given some consideration.

AT THE THEATERS.

PABST.

Play-goers will have an opportunity next week to see the premiere performance of what is confidently expected to prove one of the greatest American plays ever written, "The Invader," by Walter Hackett, author of Arnold Daly's sensational success "The Regeneration."

"The Invader" is a powerful

a bold departure from the accepted order of minstrel shows. Mr. Field's conception for this season's presentation retains the salient features of American minstrelsy, which are presented in the first part with the most lavish display of costumes and scenery. The first part represents a large hot house or conservatory, with glass roof and sides, within

which, banked tier upon tier, are plants, and flowers, the minstrels seated among the foliage. In the background, an electric fountain sends upward cascades of water,

Jack Standing at the Pabst.

story of the recent money crisis, which, banked tier upon tier, are dealing in a masterful way with love and high finance. It was drawn from the Augustus Heinz failure which precipitated the recent money crisis. It is the stage story of a battle between Wall Street money

story of the present week's successful play, "The Princess and the Butterfly," will be given on Sunday night.

Following "The Invader," the English Stock Company will present Capt. Robert Marshall's clever play of love and laughter, "His Excellency, the Governor."

DAVIDSON

One of the quaintest, most lovable characters in all fiction, written either for production on a stage or for publication between book covers, is "David Harum," the horse-trading country banker of Homerville, N. Y., whom Herbert Noyes

describes as a passage from one of the works of Zola, where a soldier is found retreating, and one of the women is heard to call him "coward," and the man who has retreated, as if by a magnet, is made to go back and fight until his end for his country and his flag. He said the word "scab" addressed to many a man, has the same effect, and men ought to be enjoined from the use of such term. And that is one of the terms used in persuasion, which makes a man return to the ranks of union labor when told "Do not be a scab."

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In the dramatization, however, it was found advisable to infuse some love interest, and accordingly the romance, which is just suggested and then almost forgotten in the book, becomes of absorbing and almost paramount interest in the play.

ALHAMBRA

What is universally conceded to be the most original minstrel show ever presented for the entertainment of the public is the new production which has been made this year by Al. G. Field for his greater theatrical organization. While it

commences with matinee tomorrow afternoon. The play tells a beautiful story of the South, the scenes being laid at Frankfort, Ky., and the time 1850. The production is very elaborate; the scenery and effects being so natural that for the time being it almost makes one forget that he is in a theater. The role of Tempest is filled by Miss Marie de Beau, while Miss Ruth Rainier plays the part of Sunshine, and they are supported by a strong and capable company. The play is a dramatization of Mary J. Holmes'



Billy Clark.

which are tinged with all the colors of the rainbow, as they rise and fall. The perfect harmony of colors is restful to the eye, and the ensemble of singers and dancers compel the admiration of all lovers of really high-class entertainment.

BIJOU

"Tempest and Sunshine" opens a week's engagement at the Bijou



Miss Louise Rutter.

Wescott immortalized in the novel of that name and whom William H. Crane made deathless by his notable personification.

This comedy will be the offering by the Sherman Brown Stock Company next week with the eminent character actor, Mr. Theodore Roberts, in the title role.

The novel, as written by Mr. Wescott, who by the way, died before its publication and subsequent dram

Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Department

NOTE—Matters in reference to this department should be addressed to the organizer of the district: CHARLES SANDBURG, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc, Wis.

The Oshkosh local is taking on new activity. Three new members have recently been added. They are old-time workers for Socialism, two of them having been active in the movement in Chicago. An educational club is being organized, for social purposes incidentally but having in its membership workingmen of every sort who will be led into the study of economics and history and politics.

Public meetings will be held in June at Schlesinger'sville and Hartford.

DAVIDSON

SEVENTH WEEK OF TRIUMPH
Beginning MONDAY, MAY 15
(Mat. Wed., Sat., Sun.)

Sherman Brown
Stock Company

(Lending Stock Organization
of America)

Presenting W. H. CRANE'S
Biggest Comedy Hit

DAVID
HARUM

—WITH—
THEODORE ROBERTS in Title Role

Evenings—10:25-8:30-8:30
Matinees—10:25-8:30

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and
Saturday

Miss Marie DeBeau &
Miss Ruth Raynor
in the Charming MARY J. HOLMES'
FAMOUS NOVEL

Tempest
and
Sunshine

A Competent Company.
Beautiful Southern Scenery.

SPECIAL—LADIES' PINK TEA AND RECEPTION

AT THE WEDNESDAY MATINÉE

Week Beg. Sunday, May 24

A. H. WOODS Offers the Big
Play of California Life

DEADWOOD DICK'S LAST SHOT

Alhambra Theater

4 NIGHTS, Commencing SUNDAY
Matinees Sunday and Tuesday

America's Greatest Indoor Show

(22 Years of Proven—22)

AL. G. FIELD

Greater MINSTRELS

Overlooking in Its
Minstrelsy!

65 Prodigious Minstrels 65

AL. G. FIELD, Billy Clark, Harry
Van Patten, Doc Gandy, John
C. Dickens, George T. Marion,
Jack Sally, Ben Graville, Wal-
ter Sherwood and 20 Others.

UNPARALLELED SPECIAL FEATURES

MAJESTIC
THEATER

HOME OF REAL VAUDEVILLE

WEEK COM. MON. MAT.—Extraordi-
nary Bill. Headed by

DELLA FOX

The Famous Light Opera Star.

3 MARVELOUS SPECIALLY B.

European Aerobics.

VIRGINIA EARL & MARY JOHNSON BOYS

in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

BARRY & HALVERS

Comedy Singers and Dancers.

MARY ALLISTER, IMPERIALIST

FREDERICK BROTHERS AND BROS

Comedy Musical Trio.

PRILLE'S BIJOU CIRCUS

THE KINODROME

PRICES—DAILY

WEEKLY

Town Topics by
the Town Crier

If John L. Beggs went up in one of the Aero Club's balloons and never came back, would Milwaukee be unable to manage its street cars?

Rabbi Caro (prospective Rose job-holder): I'm glad because I'm glad because Dave is glad because no grand jury caught him! Otherwise no job for me.

The *Sentinel* is straining a point in trying to slam at the Socialists for being opposed to the mixing of church and state. We are willing to take up the gauntlet if it is thrown down.

Residents of the Northwest side will have enough of "slippery Joe" Carney before they get through with him. Carney has had a tinger in some of the Rose stunts with regard to that district.

Ald. Weiley hit the nail on the head when he declared in the common council that the city officials were suffering from "automobility." And he should have included the county officials as well.

The action of the Social-Democratic aldermen in refusing to vote for the confirmation of Rose's appointment of Rabbi Caro as park commissioner will be generally commended. Church and state is no worse than synagogue and state.

When it was proposed to open the convention that drafted the United States Constitution with prayer the patriots of 1776 voted the proposition down overwhelmingly. They did not believe in mixing church and state. Respectfully referred to the *Sentinel*.

Chicago, May 13.—The indications today point strongly to the nomination tomorrow of Debs and Hanford, the same ticket the Socialists had in the field in 1904. It is expected that the convention will proceed with the nominations early in the afternoon. *Heath.*

Sing this to the tune of Auld Lang Syne:

We're here because we're here because we're here because we're here.

Grand juries could not get Dave Rose and so my job is here!

Rabbi Caro.

The charter convention shows a disposition to grapple with the question of pensions for city employees, policemen, firemen, etc. No question is settled till it is settled right, and it is to be hoped that the convention will try to protect the city employees and their families against loss of their equity in the pension funds through arbitrary discharge by their superiors.

The latest game of the Rose administration is to lay everything possible to Socialism, so as to strengthen the Rose machine. Ward Foreman Gora, of the Twelfth Ward was let out by the mayor the other day in order to head off an investigation into his management of the ward workmen, and foxy Dave then gave it out that he had been decapitated because he had flirted with the Socialists—an absolute fabrication. But the idea is to produce a reign of terror among city employees to keep them from leaning toward the Socialists.

Raymond Robins told a Milwaukee audience that what the city needed was not a "Rescue" Mission but a municipal lodging house. And he ought to know, being a man of experience in that line. Yet when the Social-Democrats tried to get Milwaukee a municipal lodging house, they were met by a sneering capitalist press and insincere cries of "politics." The capitalistic cohorts are always behind the procession, and in this case they will probably see a year or two hence what the Socialists saw long ago.

The dispatches to some of the Milwaukee papers setting forth the great "discord" at the Socialist convention in Chicago, are practically all fiction. There have been some sharp conflicts, such as will always take place in a convention of live men, but there has been the greatest good feeling and harmony among the delegates. It is probably the most harmonious large political convention ever held in this country. As compared to the quadrennial cat-fights of the Republicans and Democrats it is simply Edenic. If it's in the daily press it's sometimes not so!

Dave Rose seems to be at his old tricks. A mayor looking out for the interests of a railroad instead of the city is a sight too common in this capitalist party land of ours! Now his effort seems to be to help the Milwaukee road out of the necessity of lowering its tracks on the West and Northwest sides. No wonder the people are up in arms! If the tracks could be left undisturbed and the streets made to dip down under them the road would save itself many thousands of dollars.

as the shameful attempt Rose made three

years ago to protect the railroad interests at the Sixth Street viaduct. Every time he sent a message to the council declaring that the city had no rights and that it ought to snap up the railroad's offer to contribute

a little to the building of the viaduct, the Socialists and a few aldermen from the other parties jumped on the message immorally and so scared the gangsters in the council that they did not dare

face public opinion in the matter. Each time one of those scandalous messages came in the council turned it down and the railroad raised its offer "for the last time," and Ald. Koerner, then and now

on the railroad committee, almost tearfully plead with the aldermen to accept the "magnanimous" offer. If it had not been that the people of Milwaukee had elected among the rest some suspicious and utterly

incompetent representatives to sit in the council, the railroad would have had to pay for the entire viaduct. And it should have done so, for if it were not for its tracks there would be no viaduct needed at all!

DEBS AND HANFORD.
Chicago, Ill., May 15.—At an early hour this morning Eugene V. Debs was nominated for President and Benjamin Hanford for Vice-President amid wild enthusiasm.

MONDAY, MAY 15

MONDAY, MAY 15

Our Buyers' Stock-Reducing Sale!

A Peculiar Event—a Sort of One-Sided Affair—a Sale That Is All in Your Favor. Let Us Explain:

THE BACKWARD SEASON Has Left Our Buyers With Larger Stocks of the Most Sought-for and SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE On Hand Than They Should Have at This Time of the Year. They Are Therefore FORCED TO SACRIFICE!

The stock of the following numbers of popular Sheet Music is too large, therefore priced for Monday
Choice 9c Copy

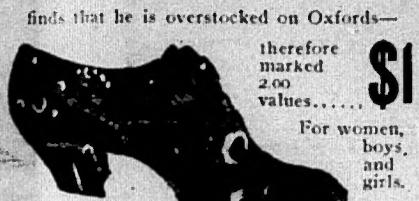
Stella Barn Dance; Red Peppers; Pickles and Peppers; I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark; Dixie Blossoms; Stone's Barn Dance; Fine and Dandy; Flower Girl; Golden Lilies; The Fairest Rose, and others.

The stocks are to be reduced quickly, at once—and in our buyers' determination to do so they neither look at the cost nor at the value. They've marked the goods to go—at prices that will make this sale a record-breaker in our value-giving history.

Overstock of Some Notions
Cortielli Silk, 50-yd. spools, 2 spools for... 7c
150 pieces of Merzo Skirt Braid, any color 8c
Machine Thread, 200-yd. spools, 6 spools... 11c
500-yd. spools White Basting Thread, 2 spls 7c
Silk Featherbone, white or black, per yd., 7c
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, 2 dozen for... 3c
Universal Hooks and Eyes, 5 cards for... 5c

OUR SHOE BUYER

finds that he is overstocked on Oxfords—therefore marked 2.00 values... \$1
For women, boys, and girls.



Also splendid values at 1.48 pair, and the best 2.50 and 3.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

They're hand-turned, plain kid, Blucher cut, with high or low heels, up-to-date styles, but not in all sizes.

Also Specials in Lace and Button Shoes.

For Monday we inaugurate the first of the series of Stock-Reducing Sales, the character of which is easily discernible by the accompanying prices. The values, however, are almost incredible, but we pledge our word that every item will be found as advertised.

Overst'k'd Stationery Items
Envelopes, 5, 6 and 9-in., 100 for... 5c
Assorted 5c Lead Pencils and Pen Holders 2c
Linen Writing Paper and Envelopes, box, 10c
150 boxes of Writing Paper and Envelopes 5c
The best 15c Playing Cards, Monday at... 9c
Extra large 25c Postal Card Albums at... 19c
Assorted New Souvenir Postal Cards, each 1c

TOO MANY Toilet Articls
1/2-lb. Petroleum Talcum Powder 7c
15c Boxes of TOILET SOAPS at 9c BOX
Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, Buttermilk Soap, Rose and Violet Soap, Prema Glycerine Soap.

12c for the following
Black Rubber Combs, Imported Tooth Brushes, 19c Lather Brushes, Graves' Tooth Powder.

Hosiery--Overstock

These Specials for Monday Only
Women's Seamless Fast Black Cotton Hosiery, double soles, heels and toes, new, 12c and 15c values, in all sizes, at... 9c

19c Hosiery, 2 Pairs 25c

Women's Heavy Ribbed Fast Black Cotton Hosiery, all sizes, 2 pairs... 25c
Children's Ribbed Black Cotton Hosiery, with double knees, heels and toes, sizes 5 to 10, any size, per pair... 11c

Too Many Gloves

Women's 50c Lisle Thread Gloves, sizes 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2, white, gray and mode—come early for these—per pair... 15c
Women's 12-button-length Lisle Gloves, white and black, all sizes... 39c
Women's 16-button-length black double-tipped Silk Gloves, regular 175 values, in sizes 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2... 85c

Stock-Reducing Coat and Suit Sale

Women's Striped Panama and Serge Suits, semi-fitted coat with butterfly sleeves, fancy braid trimming, new side-plaited and flare skirts, 22.00 suits... 13.98

Women's and Misses' New Suits, light colored stripes and small checks, semi-fitted coat, side-plaited skirt with fold, like illustration, at... 7.50

Women's Short Black 12.00 Coats Priced for Monday at 6.98
Fitted or half-fitted styles, narrow strapped back, lined.

Women's New 6.50 Covert Coats Priced for Monday at 3.98
Fitted and half-fitted, lined throughout with satin.

Women's Short Eton Coats Reduced for Monday's Sale to 98c
Silk or Panama, silk braid trimming, lined throughout.

Women's 3.50 to 5.00 Dress Skirts Will Be Sold for 1.98
Blue, black and brown mixtures, plaited or trimmed.

SHIRTWAISTS
Women's 1.50 Tailored Striped Percale Shirtwaists at 98c.

Women's White Lawn Shirtwaists, lace and inserting trimmed, or embroidery trimmed, 1.00 waists... 69c

Men's Furnishings

See how our Furnishing Goods buyer cut the prices. His part is done—yours to come, and come in time.

Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, drawers with double seat, best 29c value, in all sizes, at... 18c

The new Porous-Knit 50c Underwear for men will sell at... 38c

Men's spring-weight gray half-wool Underwear, 50c value... 39c

Men's 12c Bl'k Socks 8c
50 dozen Men's Seamless Black Cotton Socks, best 12c values... 8c

Men's White French Balbriggan Underwear, 75c value, Monday... 50c

Men's new 50c White Madras Shirts, with cuffs attached, at... 39c

Boys' Madras Shirts 37c
Plain white, figured and striped—50c values

In This Great Gathering of Buyers' Stock-Reducing Specials You Will Surely Find Your Taste Exemplified, but You Must Come Early!

Gingham Underskirts 39c	Women's Underwear 8c	Women's Underwear 10c	Children's Underwear 5c	Corset Covers 25c	Muslin Drawers 29c	Muslin Underskirts 75c	Infants' Hoods 8c	New Sun Bonnets 19c	Knitting Yarn 23c	Women's Corsets 39c	Children's Waists 9c
Narrow and wide striped, with wide flounce.	Ribbed Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves.	Cotton Vests, without sleeves—low neck.	Cotton Vests, without sleeves—low neck.	Fine muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed.	For women, open or closed styles, trimmed.	for 1.00 skirts, trimmed with fine lace and inserting.	White Lawn, with wide and narrow tufts.	Also Beach Hats for women and children.	Golden-Fleece German Knitting Yarn, black.	White, in sizes 18 to 30, with hose supporters.	Ribbed seamless Cotton Waists, sizes 1 to 12 years.

What Say You When We Tell You That, in Addition to These Bargains, We Give You 2½ Pct. Premium or Mdse. Stamps WITH EACH 10c Purchase?

Wash and White Goods, Linens

No lengthy prelude—just plain facts—and here's the story in a nutshell—THE STOCKS ARE TOO LARGE!

Barnaby Costume Zephyrs, plain shades, also all the new 3-tone checks, stripes and Scotch plaids, absolutely fast colors, sold everywhere at 18c, here on Monday only... 13.2c

Bates' Sersuckers, exclusive plaids, 3-tone checks, nurses and fancy stripes, also plain shades... 11c

Sheet Batiste, white or dark grounds, neat figures, dots, checks and stripes, new 12½c values... 7½c

Striped and checked best Outing Flannels, priced for Monday's sale... 6½c

The heavy 7c quality Fleeced Shaker Flannel, unbleached, 4c per yard...

White Victoria Lawn, the 25c quality, 40 inches wide, 12½c per yard only... 12½c

Very sheer Embroidered White Swiss, new flat figures, instead of 25c, Monday... 12½c

Horn Hair Pins, shell or amber, per card on Monday... 1c

Assorted Silk, Braid and Wash Belts, 50c values, only... 19c

Pillows for Sofa Cushions—18-in. 19c; 22-in. only... 38c

Lithographed Pillow Tops, all new patterns, each... 17c

Double Woven Wire 200 Bed Springs, Monday at... 1.00

A lot of slightly soiled Mattresses, worth 3.00, priced... 1.50

Stock of Millinery Flowers Too Large! Will Sell at a 10 Pct. Discount Monday

Sharp Millinery reductions that will go down in history as remarkable.

Assorted Straw Shapes 98c

Trimmed New Turbans at 98c and 1.98 worth three and four times the price. Trimmed hats reduced in price to 1.98

1.98 2.98 3.98

Our Basement Stock-Reducing Doings!

Grass Seed, per package... 3c | New 15c Beer Mugs at... 5c

Poultry Wire, 2-in. 1c mesh, square foot... 3c

Water Glasses 1c

Johnson's Laundry Soap, 25c bars

Bauch's Best Mixed Paint, for interior or exterior use, all tints, per gallon... 95c

Ovens for Gas Stoves... 98c

2.50 high-wheel Lawn Mowers only... 45c

Boiled Linseed Oil, gallon... 43c

St. Louis White Lead, assorted sizes per pound...